THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

The Louisiana Commission reached New Orleans on last Thursday, and immediately held interviews with Governor Nicholls and Packard. The latter has written a threatening letter to President Hayes, and proclaims that he will fight it out to the bitter end. The Commission seems hopeful that they will bring matters to a peaceful and satisfactory conclusion, although we do not perceive that their efforts can result in anything save a recognition of the Nicholls government. The tax-payers are sustaining Nicholls by their contributions for the maintenance of his authority, and the largest meeting ever held in New Orleans, on Friday last, declared an una terable purpose to establish the Nicholls government, in spite of all extraneous aids to their opponents. Packard maintains his authority in the St. Charles Hotel, supported by the United States troops in convenient distance, but almost every day brings some desertion from among the members of the Legislature. There can be only one result in Louisiana as in South Carolina, and the removal of the troops from any further support of Packard is the inevitable sequence shortly to be announced as an accomplished fact. When the order is made for the removal of the soldiers from further interference in the local government, Packard will follow the example of Chamberlain, and thraldom of oppression and misrule. The patient endurance of that people will be rewarded in a short time.

OUR POLITICAL DELIVERANCE.

The telegraph announces the glorious news that our political deliverance has been finally accomplished, and that the administration chosen by the people of South Carolina is now in undisputed possession of the State. After a weary and protracted struggle in which the hopes and aspirations of our people were hung in a balance, and the most exasperating delays encountered, the final result has been reached, and the complete deliverance of the "Prostrate State" has been effected by peaceful agencies. The patience, forbearance and stern endurance, through months of trial and tortuous exigencies, have been instrumental in wresting from even political opponents the highest meed of praise for the hitherto maligned and abused people of South Carolina. Under the advice and guidance of our trusted and beloved leader, Wade Hampton, the people have steadfastly and patiently abided the result, confidently relying upon the justice of their cause, and exercising unreserved faith in its ultimate triumph. That triumph has been achieved, and with the withdrawal of military interference in the local affairs of South Carolina, a new career of prosperity and security arises before the longing vision of an oppressed population. Ten years of military rule and domination has wrought a bitter experience. It has enabled ruthless adventurers to prev unceasingly upon the vitals of the commonwealth, and has maintained in ascendency the vilest dregs of ignorance, corruption and profligacy. Henceforth, the State will be governed with intelligence, probity and economy, and the contrast will awaken fresh energies, stimulate new industries, and open wide the avenues of an unexampled prosperity. South Carolina will no longer be looked upon with suspicion and distrust, and the growth of liberal sentiments will beget a stream of immigration into her borders, by which the waste places will teem with fruitful crops, the water-powers now idle and unemployed will become utilized, and mechanical employments will enlarge

the scope of our industries. With the consummation of our political deliverance, there is a natural inquiry as to whom we are indebted for the victory, and the tendency is almost sure to look upon the immediate instruments through which it was effected. In other words, the removal of military interference was directly owing the action of President Hayes, and many will doubtless imagine that he deserves credit for magnanimous conduct. As we do not share in this belief, we will not let the occasion pass without entering a protest against this idea becoming prevalent among our people. The moral sentiment of the American people was outraged beyoud endurance in the recent campaign, when the military power of the government was used with such recklessness to obtain party advantages, and when it was followed by a stronger exhibition of partisan blindness and infatuation, in sending troops to organize and control Legislatures, there was a revolt against this arbitrary exercise of official authority such as has never been manifested since the foundation of the government. The public sentiment of the country was outraged by such procedures, and even the military inclinations of President Grant did not prevent him from seeing that his unlawful interference with State governments had shocked the instincts of a liberty-loving people. The doubtful tenure of the position occupied by Mr. Hayes, who was allowed to become President rather than to convulse the country with revolution, must have caused an uneasiness on his part, and he was compelled to adopt the policy so much lauded since his inaugural address was delivered. Therefore, we look upon his action in regard to South Carolina as constrained and coerced by the sentiment of the American people, and answering this demand of the public, he will be likewise compelled to enforce a similar policy in Louisiana. The day is gone forever, we feit I was safe in trusting to your forbearbelieve, when a President can employ the army of the United States to coerce governments, perpetuate party rule and set aside the will of a free people. Mr. Hayes was not so dull of comprehension that this truth could not permeate his to force to remove it. I knew that in the mind, and there was no alternative ex-cept to defy the public sentiment or gracefully acquiesce in its demands. He that, if you would only wait patiently has chosen the latter. A contrary decisto the Almighty, you would be successful, Carolinians, wherever born, to unite in ion would not have affected the ultimate and now I am come to tell you that you one grand affort to bring about the happy result in South Carolina, for there was have been successful. You have now all the practical recognition that could be painted, and with grateful acknowledg-

out bringing any compensating advanages to our political adversaries. Therefore, we accept the result now as the logical sequence of the aims and objects of the National Democracy, whose principles were endorsed and sustained at the ballot-box by an overwhelming majority of American citizens, and which verdict is recognized by Mr. Haves as a man of common sense and fair perception. The rresistible compulsion upon him does not awaken gratitude or admiration, and while we are ready to give him due credit for upright conduct in the administration of the general government, we are not disposed to sound his praises for performing a duty alike demanded by his oath to support the constitution and the public entiment of the country.

THE WELCOME TO HAMPTON. Enthusiastic Demonstrations of the Peo-

The magnificent receptions and great outpourings of the people in honor of Governor Hampton, while he was en route to Washington, were far surpassed by the welcome extended him along the line of railroad upon his return. He went by the Atlantic Coast Line, via Wilmington, Weldon and Petersburg, and returned by the Virginia Midland route. Between the line of Virginia and Charlotte, N. C., he addressed eighteen different assemblages, and his remarks were received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. On his arrival in Charlotte the grandest demonstration awaited him, and the entire population turned out in honor of the illustrious Governor of South Carolina, whose popularity in the Louisiana will be delivered from the old North State is only equalled by that of Governor Vance. The reception was under the auspices of the City Council. and Mayor Johnson delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Gov. Hampton in one of his happiest efforts. He spent Thursday night in Charlotte, and the ovation in his honor was kept up until a late hour.

A special deputation of citzens from South Carolina met the Governor at Charlotte, and on Friday morning the entire party, occupying a special train, started on a triumphal journey to Columbia. At every depot the train bearing Gov. Hampton and his party was met with the greatest enthusiasm, and large crowds assembled to do honor to their Chief Magistrate. Rock Hill, Chester, Winnsboro and other points accorded im magnificent receptions.

The arrival of the train in Columbia roduced the wildest enthusiasm among the assembled thousands, who were around the depot awaiting his arrival. and a splendid procession was formed of the military clubs, fire companies and other organizations. Hampton occupied a handsomely decorated carriage, and the procession was headed by the splendid band of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The procession was more than a mile in length, and marched to Carolina Hall, where Hampton was inaugurated last December, and he was conducted to a stand elaborately decorated with national flags, evergreens and an address of welcome, and the old chieftain responded to this enthusiastic wel come and magnificent reception in the speech which is given below. The ovation is said to eclipse any demonstra-tion ever made in honor of a South Car-

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Countrymen of South Carolina :- Travelworn and weary, I have come back amongst you to make my report to my constituents. Those constituents are the true people of South Carolina; and coming here to my surprise, I find a welcome which has stirred my heart to its inmost lepths. It is not a welcome that a conquered people would give to a conqueror. bring no blood-stained ensign. I bring no trophies from battle-fields; but I come to say that the cause in which we fought, the cause in which you made me your standard-bearer, the cause of truth, has been victorious, and once more the banner of South Carolina, not carried through bloody fields, but through those more glorious ones of peace, floats over a State, ree, disenthralled, regenerated and releemed. And how has it been redeemed? My friends! not by blood, not by violence, but by the potential agency of the pallot. It has been redeemed because the honest men of South Carolina, of all races and of all parties, determined to wipe away the scandal which had hung so long over her history. It was because we saw that we would have to fight for

very existence; that all we held dear in the past was sinking or being swept away; that the civilization of hundreds of years was being blotted out! We saw that our government was passing into the hands of aliens and strangers; and placing our cause in the hands of God on high, we determined we would make one more effort to redeem South Carolina, and if we should go down it would be with our panners floating, and with no stain to disgrace that cause.

You fought a battle that has never been carcely realized in those days of peril and gloom, the grave issues which were hanging on this contest. I did not realize them until I went to Washington. I tell you that a musket shot in this town would have meant civil war on this Continent; and what stopped it? [Cries of "You stopped it!" from the crowd.] No! my countrymen, it was because the people of South Carolina were the most lawabiding peeple in this country, and be-cause they had risen above considerations

of party, had determined to save their I tell you that though you have won this fight, though the men, or rather, the women-for it was the women of South Carolina who won the victory—there was not a woman in the State who would ook upon a man who turned his back upon our cause (the remainder of this remark was lost in prolonged cheers for the women.) You won the victory at the ballot box; but then came in the more insidious attacks upon us by fraud. From the 7th day of November until this time the verdict of the people of South Carolina expressed at the ballot box has been stifled. We have appealed, as peaceful citizens should, not to violence; for you know, there is not a man in Columbia who does not know, that when that crowd was standing out there, night after night, it | required but a word to have them sweep, is the storm drives the leaves before it every vestige of opposition away. But I ance, in relying upon you to respect the laws, and in telling you that victory would surely come, if you would be patient and forbearing.

The courts recognized our government, but still a usurpation stood in the way, and I knew that it would not do to resort and trust to the justice of your cause, and Hampton becoming Governor of this State, and such a decision would only have caused delay and annoyance, with-

or to hear, terms of compromise, or to lay my case before any tribunal. I told hem I held my title from the people of South Carolina. I wanted no endorsement of theirs, and so long as they told me that my title was good, so long would I grasp them by the hand. I went on om motives of personal courtesy to the President. I went on a Democrat, as I am, and I say to you, and it is but justice to a political opponent for me to say so. that Mr. Hayes, consulting his own dig nity and respect for the laws of the land and I hope for the people of South Carolina and for myself, asked me to make no concession, no terms, and proposed no conditions; and as long as he will follow out, in good faith, the policy indicated in his inaugural, if he will do equal justice to all sections of this country, and see that the laws are enforced in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, in Louisiana as in Ohio, if he will carry out in good faith all the pledges he has made and be a constitutional President, and recognizing no party, race or section—so long will I support him. I have not fought this fight in South Carolina now to let any party affiliations keep me from anything that will promote the good of South Car

I wish to say to you, Forget, for the next four years, everything about politics. Forget that you are Democrats or Republicans; and remember only that you are South Carolinians. Go to building up the material interests of the State, invite immigration, show the people of the North toat we have no proscription in our hearts; that we will welcome him here who comes as a citizen, no matter what his politics may be; that we are striving for the redemption of our State, not for petty offices of government; and then you will see the era of peace, and s new prosperity will dawn upon South Carolina. Labor will be employed, you will see whites and honest colored men improving, happy, prosperous and united, if you will only forget politics for awhile and devote yourselves to the great interests of the State. Now, my friends! we can gain all the

my judgment, and that is this: ir August last I was inaugurated as your standard-bearer, you will remember that I pledged myself that I should be the overnor of the whole people of South Carolina; that I would know no race, no party, no man, in the administration of the law. I pledged myself, on the platform on which I stood, that every citizen of South Carolina, white or black, would be equal before the law, and I solemnly appealed to Heaven and declared that, if ected, I would justly administer the law and would know no difference between ersons. I promised that when I was ominatea, and I reiterated those pledges, time and again, throughout the length and breadth of this broad land of ours. I told the colored men I would fulfil those romises to the letter; that if the party which had nominated me should, at any time, go back upon them, if they attemp ted to take away any of the rights now enjoyed by the colored people, they must find some other instrument to carry it out; for, before I would do it, I would resign. And I say so again, now that victory has come, now that the whole State recognizes the government which has been elected, and now that all the power has been placed in my hands nere I took the oath of office, solemnl swearing that I would obey the Constitu tion of the United States and of South Carolina, I say, once more, that I intend so help me God! to carry out every

pledge I made, and to be Governor of the Now, my friends, how can we bring about this consummation so devoutly to the South. We are under no obligations be wished? How can we bring happiness, peace and prosperity to our people? that you must observe the law. I enjoin it upon you. I do not issue a proclamation. I do not give you an order. But I ask my friends of South Carolina, the people whom I have trusted and who have trusted me, and done me more honor than any other man, the people whom I Mr. Chairman and my Countrywomen and ask them to carry out my wishes. I want every man to constitute himself a conservator of the peace, to see that there shall be no violence; to go around and tell your neighbors that, if there is bloodhed or violence we shall lose what we have gained; to appeal to them in the name of South Carolina to carry out this

policy of peace. The only difficulty that seemed fear that, when the troops were taken out of the way at the State House, there would be violence. They asked me about it, and I pledged my honor; mark me, my frier is! I pledged my honor that not one single man would go into that State House unless he has some business there; that I would place two unarmed hat I requested them not to go there, and I felt assured there would be no violence or excitement and that the laws would be obeyed. Have I promised too much? [Cries of "No!"] You have never deceived me, I know you will carry out this promise. I beg, I beseech you! You have trusted me! trust me a little longer. It is important for you. It is doubly important for Louisiana, and for the whole country, that you do what I have asked you. [Cries, "We will do Projection of the placed him in the

I requested of the President that the troops should not be removed until I got | very political existence of that State dehere. When that order comes, let nobody go to that State House. Just let it Nicholls as Governor. Sooner or later stand until I want it, and I will tell you when I want it.

I carried a letter to the President from Federal soldier who had been stationed equalled on the American Continent. I in the Star House. He said the place was so filthy, and so full of vermin, that he wanted to get away from there. I want the fire engines to play their streams through it for awhile, and to have the no distinction on account of color or race, Penitentiary convicts scour and fumigate it, and then we will have a nice Legislature and all will go on peacefully.

The Governor then dwelt, at great length, upon the nature, extent and South as was that between 1861 and 1865 meaning of the popular demonstrations for evil to our distressed country. along his route to and from Washington. He continued: Your destiny is now in your own hands. It is for you to shape for weal or for woe. You can, by imprudence or violence, undo the labor of months, and bring back to us all the willing either party might be to fight scenes of anarchy, corruption and misrule which have prevailed; or if you are prudent and discreet, as you have been, you can soon place yourselves upon a higher and better plane, and will see peace, the South need only stand firm and united. honor and prosperity opening on your State. You will see both races and both parties willing for awhile to forget the pitterness of past strife, and ready to ment to its wonted purity, and the people clasp hands, and move on, and lift up to prosperity. our old State. You will see capital brought here. Immigration will flow in, and you will find your old State once more exercising that controlling influence for good, in the national politics, which she has so long enjoyed and honorably employed. I beg you to be true to that record in the past, to try every means in your power to cultivate good will between ooth races and parties. I beg you white men to show to the colored men that what I have said for twelve years is true : that you are the best friends they have in this world. I appeal to the colored is now firmly established, to trust us for a while, and as they are still in the majority, if the government I have estab-lished does not carry out the pledges I in office at the next election, and put in of the parties North are, in my opinion,

anybody you please. With a general appeal to all South

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY. OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter from Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, Member of Congress.

COKESBURY, S. C., April 9, 1877. Messrs. Hoyt & Co., Anderson, S. C. : GENTLEMEN-Your note of the 6th inst, was received on Saturday afternoon.

and as requested I reply at once. You write me thus: "Give us for publication your views as to President Hayes' Southern policy; whether it is proper that Democrats should seek or accept office at his hands, and what will probably be the result upon the destiny of the two National parties from this change in policy by the Republican party?"

At present it is difficult to define President Haves' Southern policy, but as the latter portion of your inquiry implies that, by consent of party, he will assume a conciliatory policy towards the South, I think we should unhesitatingly accept every Federal appointment proffered us. This country does not belong to the Republican party, neither should any of these National appointments be construed to be partisan preferences. I imagine a United States District Attorney in the South nowhere finds Republican, rather than Democratic, laws to be administered, because, forsooth, he hold office by the will of a Republican President. Neither does a collector of the ports at the South recognize anything peculiarly have such a contempt for the carpet-Republican, rather than Democratic, in his revenue collections because a Republican guards the threshold of our National treasury. For the same reason I fruits of our victory but in one way, in can see no partisanship in the office of post master, or mail agent, or any other from infamy and ruin! President Hayes strictly National appointment.

Southerner (Dem.) were required to compromise in any way his political creed, of course he should reject the proffered position. For this reason I regretted to see a Southern man, regarded as a Southern Democrat, go into the Cabinet. Not that he would compromise the South, but because he would of necessity be a mere figure-head, or become identified with the administration in party feeling. The Cabinet are the President's counsellors, and should be in sympathy with him in all his political views. His Southern appointees are agents paid for doing service to our common country, unbiased by party exactions, and in the case of Democratic appointees unswerved by party

affiliation. I believe President Hayes received his office through fraud, but I am far from believing that he is himself a fraud. And what effect his policy (which seems to foreshadow that of the wrong man in the right place) may have upon the two National parties, I am unable to foresee. Should it shatter both of them throughout the North, it would be a God-send to to either of these two parties, because hey are both irrecoverably corrupt and anti-Southern to the core. True, we have hosts of friends at the North, but we have more enemies, and as many of either can be found among the Democrats as among the Republicans. None of them believe that we have accepted in good faith the Amendments to the Constitution, and they have a mistrust as to our loyalty to the Union, which can never be obliterated but by time.

I have ever found more congeniality amongst Northern Republicans than with Northern Democrats, and I believe an average representative of the Republican party North is more nearly akin in stand in the way at Washington was the feelings, sentiment and thought to a Southern Democrat than a similar representative Northern Democrat. Carpetbaggers, scallawags and negro politicians belong to neither party by any kind of political right. They are mere barnacles that have befouled the Republican party. men there simply to inform the citizens | Once rubbed off, they will sink in the slough of contempt to be forgotten, but

> No honest man, unless totally ignorant You have (as most Northern men are) of Southern affairs, can for a moment believe that, upon principle, Mr. Hayes can maintain himself in office and recognize the Nicholls government in Louisiana. The Governor. And yet we know that the pends upon the installation of General Mr. Hayes must see this, and must inevitably recognize the Nicholls government. When this is done, the South will be a political unit. If, then, the Southern States so legislate as to convince the colthere will, in my judgment, be a political revolution throughout the North in less than four years as potent for good to the

Not that there will be war again-far from it; for the recent presidential election proved that Northern Democrats will not fight Northern Republicans, however Southerners. But in that event parties at the North will be so devided, and so clamorous for Southern patronage, that and she will hold a balance of power that will be effective in restoring this Govern-

Prior to the war the leaders at the North, both civil and military, were Democratic, and every Confederate soldier knows that the Southern armies met no reverses until the ranks of the Federal army were recruited with Democrats. Floating upon the tide of military suc cess the Democratic and Republican leaders embraced each other, abandoned the distinctive principles of their former parties, and amalgamating elements from men to recognize the Government which | both, produced a party whose shibboleth was "down with Southern Reb," "up with the nigger," and "hurrsh for the best Government the world ever saw." have made, then throw out all the men | Crush out these ideas, and the identity destroyed. There is no principle peculiarly Republican or peculiarly Democratic in the platform of either party however, dis

have the privilege of choosing the lesser evil, for I have no idea that during this generation any National party North will consent to a platform entirely acceptable

to the South. Trusting that I have been at least sufficiently explicit to show you exactly my position upon the inquiries you propounded, Special Dispatch to the Anderson Intelligencer

I am, gentlemen, with much esteem, Your obedient servant. D. WYATT AIKEN.

Letter from Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry, Greenville, S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 9, 1877. Mesers. Editors: I am in receipt o your letter of the 7th inst., asking me to furnish you for publication my views in reference to President Hayes' Southern policy, and whether Democrats should accept office under his administration. I received, a few days since, a similar

letter from the editor of the Augusta THE GREAT USURPER THROWS UP Chronicle & Constitutionalist, and I answered this letter very fully, stating that saw no impropriety in Democrats accepting office under President Haves if they still adhered to their Democratic principles. It is certainly a matter of the greatest importance to have all public offices well filled by honest and competent men. The great curse of the Southern States, for the last ten or twelve years, has been that al! the public offices. with few exceptions, have been filled with corrupt or incompetent officers. This evil must continue unless Democrats will consent to hold Federal offices. I baggers and scallawags of South Carolina. that I do not think they have in their ranks the number of honest men required of old to save the cities of Sodom and Gomorrab, much less to save the State can accomplish no reformation of the If in accepting an appointment a | abuses and corruption in South Carolina, unless he goes outside of the Radical party to make his appointments. A true Democrat does not become a Republican by accepting a Federal office for the best interests of his State under a Republican President. I have no doubt the Post Master General is as good a Democrat as he was before he accepted that high

President Hayes, although not elected President of the United States, has become so by consent of the American people of both parties. The contested election would have resulted in a civil war, but for its reference to arbitration. The infamous returning boards in Louisiana and Florida fraudulently and most corruptly reported Hayes elected by one vote. The Republican Senate had resolved to declare him elected, and 1 resi- ntes. dent Grant was concentrating the United States army in Washington to sustain this declaration. The Democratic House of Representatives would have declared would have been the result. In order to by the national administration, and anavoid this terrible calamity, the whole matter was referred to the adjudication of five Federal Judges and the same number of Democrats and Republicans. This high tribunal grossly disappointed the Democratic party, refused to hear testimony exposing the infamous frauds of the returning boards, and decided that Gov. Hayes was elected. All were in honor bound to accept this decision, however grossly unjust it may have been. Therefore I regard him as President de jure as well as de facto, and if he administers the government well, we should do all in our power to sustain his admin-

I have strong hopes that President Hayes' administration will be favorable to the South. He has the reputation of being a fair minded and honorable man. He was certainly opposed to the corruption and tyranny which had crept into the Federal government, and so expressed himself in the Cincinnati Convention. His inaugural promised fairly, and his Cabinet is a good one, composed of hightoned, liberal Republicans and one Democrat. His Secretary of State and Secretary of the Interior both voted with the Democratic party against General Grant in the previous Presidential election. His Attorney General is a gentleman of great learning, distinguished ability, fair minded and liberal in his politics. This was shown in his centennial speech, at

Lexington, two years since. I apprehend no division in the Demo cratic party, in accepting office under President Hayes and sustaining those measures of his administration which are wise and patriotic. He has already removed the troops from the State House in Columbia and restored civil government to South Carolina. I have no doubt this will be followed by a similar movement in Louisiana. The disgraceful sight of a military force occupying the Capitol of a State and refusing to permit members of the Legislature take their seats, will no longer be witnessed or

tolerated in a Republic. My decided conviction is that the Republican party will never be in power again after the end of President Hayes' term of office, and I am sure the infamous Radical party of South Carolina will never again present a candidate of their own party for Governor of the State. They may support some mean Democrat as an independent candidate. The col-ored people are beginning to see that they have gained nothing by electing to office roguish carpet-baggers and scalla-wags. The Democratic party should prove their sincerity to the colored people by sharing with those who are com-petent and faithful the offices and honors

In the course of time new issues will rise up, and new parties be organized. The old war issues and bloody shirt will be abandoned. Then the Democratic party may be divided, and not before. I remain, yours truly, B. F. PERRY.

- A New York dispatch to the Philadelphia Times says that gentlemen fully fresh from an interview with him, aver that the institution of legal proceedings to oust President Hayes has been strong ly advocated by David Dudley Field and freely discussed by the friends of Mr. Tilden, but that Mr. Tilden himself has never thought of such a thing. Mr. Tilden said that he had never, directly or indirectly, advised such proceedings or encouraged it. Mr. Field urged that the evidence is certainly attainable by the overthrow of the Chamberlain and Packard governments, which would establish Mr. Tilden's claim beyond a doubt compromise that has the least prospect before any judicial tribunal. Mr. Tilden, of acceptance by Conservatives. North to-day. But establish confidence of course nothing will be done against between the races at the South, and at once a platform of principles will be promulgated by parties North, bidding for Southern co-operation, and we will then Southern co-operation, and we will then Southern co-operation.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. THE TROOPS REMOVED.

Hayes' Order Executed Precisely.

COLUMBIA, April 10, 1877. The United States troops which have been stationed in the capitol since the 28th of November last, were marched out of the State House precisely as the city clock struck the hour of noon to-day, in accordance with the orders of the President issued last week.

CHAMBERLAIN ABDICATES.

THE SPONGE.

Arraigning President Hayes for Desertion of "the Party."

CCLUMBIA, April 10th. Ex-Governor Chamberlain has just issued a lengthy manifesto, in which he gives up the hopeless fight against an inevitable fate, recognizes the power and authority of Governor Hampton as supreme in South Carolina, and arraigns the President for his desertion of the Republican party in the Southern States, through whose influence and conduct Mr. Hayes was made Chief Magistrate by the skillful manipulation of election returns and Returning Boards.

Chamberlain announces that he is ready to transfer the Executive Chamber to Governor Hampton, and will do so tomorrow or as soon as he can vacate it.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 11, 1877. The vacation of the State House was effected yesterday in the quietest possible manner. No Democrats were present or near the building. The troops were drawn up in line a little before twelve a'clock, and moved out between the first and last strokes of the clock. The negro constables barred all the doors as soon as J H Harper the soldiers departed, and the small crowd of fifty or a hundred negroes congregated in the hall to see the show dispersed. The ceremony was over in twenty min-

A few minutes later the news spread over the city that Mr. Chamberlain had issued a manifesto declaring his inability Gov. Tilden elected, and a civil war | co sustain his government, unsupported nouncing his readiness to surrender his office. The rumor was quickly confirmed by the publication of the following cor-STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877. Sir: Having learned that you now propose to turn over to me the Executive Chamber, with the records and papers belonging to the executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient (Signed,) WADE HAMPTON.

Governor. To Hon, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877. Sir. Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my Private Secretary will meet such officer as you may designate at twelve o'clock to-morrow at the Executive Chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note.

Very Respectfully, (Signed) D. H. CHAMBERLAIN. Governor South Carolina. TO HON. WADE HAMPTON.

Following this came another official (?) document, signed by the Republican State House officers, in which they gave their sanction to Mr. Chamberlain's course on the grounds advocated by him. This document and the manifesto above referred to are too long to be given here. The events of the day were unmarked by any demonstration whatever on the part

of citizens here. At noon to-day the formal transfer of the Executive Office was privately effected between Hampton's and Chamberlain's private Secretaries, and Governor Hampton will occupy the Executive Office to-morrow. Mr. Chamberlain left it for the last time at 12:30 this morning, and after going the rounds of the various offices, bidding farewell to his associates and the clerks, he entered his carriage and retired to his home and private life.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1877. New Orleans special says the Louisiana Commission labored four hours yesterday with a delegation of leading business men of the city with the object of persusding them to organize a movement to compel politicians to form consolidated Legislature of all the members in both rival bodies whose election is con ceded. Members of the Commission made earnest speeches.

The busi ness men were immovable

to be enjoyed by our State, we would urge our Democratic Clubs not to disorganize or disband. Every Club should meet at least once in every three months, and keep its executive committee busily and keep its executive committee busily In Re. engaged looking up recruits. If we al- B. A. McAlister, Bankrupt, Petition to Sell low our Clubs to go down, we will be threatened with defeat from either the Republican party, or from an independent candidate supported by Republicans, in the next election in the State and Counties. The thorough organization of our Clubs was the source of our victory, and we must not, under any circumstances, allow any opportunity for defeat in the next campaign. We must not become indifferent now because we have been successful. On the contrary, we should begin to prepare for the next canvass now, by keeping up and recruiting our Clubs. It will require another election to make Democracy permanent in South Carolina, and secure full and untrammelled control of all the departments of our government. By a proper adherence to our organization we can secure a majority of at least thirty thousand two years from now.

THE HAMPTON TAX-PAYERS.

The following names embraces the list of persons who have paid the ten per cent. contribution on account of taxes for the support and maintenance of the legal government of the State from the 7th of March to the 5th of April inclusive: J C Whitefield W R Cartee Mrs M L Thompson John M Guyton Lucinda Harris c Mrs S A Guyton Guyton & Williams bner Mims c M Dickinson Mrs Mary A Cobb J M Hamlen

B F Shirley H D Rochester J A Cowan Spencer Brown B C Brown E C McDowell DAE Campbell Newton Brown J J Thacker William Jones Mrs F D Thomas C A Kay John Shirley Elijah Cartee c Frank Carlisle c CE Harper CE&JH Harper Peter Snipes c M R Tunno Rev D Hagood c Anderson Dr John Hopkins Mrs M H Rogers J H McClinton J J Moselev W McD Cochran John B Leverett John Eskew

James E Wilson N Pearman Amos Williams e P F King S A Whitaker Robt Moorhead M N Mitchell Est M Moorhead J B Peyton c Est Wm Moorhead J W Fowler John Linly P A Mattison F M Norris Nancy Harper Richard Barmore Hugh Rush R M Burriss Mrs M E Bellotte John Willingham WarrenChancellor o S A Hutchison Warren Davis c J J Vaughn C. L. Carson Mrs L M Robinson

R S Baney
John W Norris
Mrs J E Blackman
Mrs Jane Simmons
Mrs Sarah Kelly
Mrs Sarah Kelly James R Little W A Brownlee Nimrod Kay Anderson Brock Mrs Caroline Brock J M Cooley W R Cooley Joseph O Jones Robt R Dickinson K B Poore Dr Geo M Jones K Sullivan W Major C Major B F Hawkins Est W P Hawkins ohn O Hawkins A P Quailes John O Hawkin Mrs Mary Wakefield G W Hawkins Joseph T Hawkins Enoch Gaines c Moody Gentry

Mrs M E Breaz J M Hawkins J R Tripp K Breazeale R W Adams c G W North c J M Jones J A Cason Mrs N E Cason Lewis Brown c Elias Strickland N R Reeves B Smith

W P Thomas Joseph Martin J A Cason, Agent Mrs Catharine Fant W J Kelly Mrs A R Holmes Jos C Winters Robt Smith J B Martin Mrs Sophia Warley Elijah Watson J A Crocker Est Asa Bolt dec'd John Williams c J B O Barclay Moses Garrison W J Woods John H Hopkins

Josiah M Barkley Mrs L C Walker EK Miller E M Freeman A S Stephens R L Williams Mrs M E Vandiver Mrs Julia E Burriss H Langston M L Kennedy W B Compton Thomas Neal c A M Cullins W A Fant

M Elgin

W Poore & Bros.

M Gordon

David Watkins W A Williams

Philip Cromer P L Cromer

N Cromer

T L Williams

Willis Newton

Mrs M Watkins John C Watkins

Wm W Watkins Felix E Watkins

Ira C Williams

Mrs N A Wyatt

John M Hendrix C E Horton

Cato Williams c

Tony Jones c Alsey Mauldin c

C S Beaty Mrs E Robinson

John D Hillhouse Hon J P Reed

SCHOOL NOTICE.

"Sandy Springs Academy."

English Branches, in connection with

Per term—ten months—or two Sessions of five months each.

For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned, members of the Board of

R. M. BURNS,

W. W. RUSSELL.

the Ancient Languages

Elementary Branches ...

R C Wvatt

Peter King J P Johnson

W L Rogers

Thos Crymes & Co

Mrs S H Featherstor

Gabriel Pearman c

Maj R F Simpson

Miss A T Simpson

Asa Garrett Jasper King Geo S Stewart Sr H G Reed Elias Scott o BS Gaillard S H Earle Sam'l Smith Mrs E M Findley J H Wardlaw Wm Callaham W G Jenkins B Z Blackman Sam Hill c

Sarah Ragsdale Robt Junkin W S Ligon Martin Morse EH Watkins Edward Davis Mrs Maria Smith E A Clardy Mary A Brock Wm Hammond G W Hall W L Merritt Jane M Gordon

C McConnell James Busbee W M Wilson Mrs C E Glenn P H Strickin :d

James A Hoyt W Erskine Sam'l McCrery Jacob Pickens c T Whitten c Warren Dillard F W Miller Julia Crooks c Williams c

A E Patterson

Mrs L E Garret WE have secured the services of a first-VV class Teacher, a graduate of Newberry College, Mr. D. A. ZEAGLER, who

however. They said rather than run the risk of having to endure Packard as Governor, they would resist with arms so as to make a military government necessary. To-day's experiment ends this compromise plan. The Commission may try to bring about adjustment on basis of a Legislature made up from the face of the parish returns. This is the only

PENDLETON! T EXPECT to be in

A WORD TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. Now that the fruits of our victory are

ESTATE. REAL In the District Court of the United States District of South Carolina.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Ex Parte

J. H. McConnell, Assignee. BY virtue of an order of his Honor Judge George S. Bryan, I will sell at Ander-George S. Bryan, I will sell at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, on SALE-DAY IN MAY next, the following Real

Estate, to wit: TWO TRACTS or LOTS OF LAND of said B. A. McAlister, situate in the County of Anderson, on the Tucker's Mill Road, and on branches of Governor's Creek, waters of Rocky River-LOT NO. 1.

The Homestead Lot of said B. A. McAlister, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, adjoining lot No. 1, lands belonging to David Crawford, Estate of John Wakefield, Phillip Cromer, Weston Hays and others. LOT NO. 2,

Containing one hundred and sixty-five acres, adjoining lands belonging to Maj. James Thompson, David Crawford, Lots No. 1, and others.

Plats containing courses, distances, &c., of the above lots may be seen by calling upon

the undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE—One-half Cash, palance on twelve months, with interest at the rate of ten per centum, secured by bondand mortgage. The purchasers to pay extra for

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

April 12, 1877

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE PROBATE COURT.

E. M. Brown, Plaintiff, against Chester M. Walker, Columbus C. Walker, Benjamin F. Walker, et al. BY virtue of an order from W. W. Hum-phreys, Judge of Probate for Ander-son County, to me directed in the abovestated case, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in MAY next, at Anderson C. H., the following described real estate, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND, Containing Sixty (60) Acres, more or less situate in Anderson County, on waters of Broadway Creek, bounded by lands of B. D. Dean, Greenlee Ellison and others. TERMS OF SALE—One-half to be paid

in cash; the remainder to be paid on or be-fore the first day of November next, the purchaser to give bond with at least two good and approved securities, together with a mortgage on the land, to secure the pur-chase money, with interest from day of sale at the rate of ten per cent, per annum. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

April 11, 1877 39 SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in May next, at Andersom Court House, South Carolina, the following, Tracts of Land, to wit:

TRACT NO. 1, containing Five Hundred.

TRACT NO. 1, containing Five Hundred. (500) Acres, more or less, situate in 'Anderson County, on waters of Beaverdam Creek, adjoining lands of D. L. Stringer, Mrs. S. A. Smith, Jas. L. Campbell and others, and known as the Sherrell Tract.

TRACT NO. 2, containing Three Hundred and Five (305) Acres, more or less, attuate in Anderson County, on waters of Beaverdam Creek, adjoining lands of John Crews, Mrs. Vandiver and Tract No. 1, and known as the Masters' Tract. Levied on as known as the Masters' Tract. Levied on as the property of A. M. Neal, at the suit of Whitner & Symmes and others.

Also, ONE TRACT OF LAND, contain-

ing Eighty (80) Acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, S. C., bounding lands of A. L. McMahan, A. J. Hell and others. Levied on as the property of J. D. Welch, at the suit of Robert A. Gray. Terms Cash—purchaser to pay extra for

JAS. H. McCONNELL, Sheriff Anderson County. April 11, 1877

TOBACCO STORE!

In Benson House, at Lewis & Co.'s Old Where Tobacco is Selling at Lowest Factory Prices.

LEAK & MOSS, Agents.

Insure Your Property. T HAVE the honor to represent the fol-

lowing substantial Companies: Underwriters Agency, New York, assets \$3,302,926
Niagara, N. Y., assets \$1,500,000
Continental, N. Y., assets \$2,800,006
Georgia Home, Columbus, assets 524,420
Mobile Underwriters, Mobile, Ala: 1,000,000

Dec 21, 1876

MANSION HOUSE. Main Street, COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS House is now open for the reception of visitors, and every means will be employed to render guests comfortable. It is newly furnished throughout, and the table is supplied with the best the market affords. The Mansion House is located in the centre of the city, convenient to business and all principal points. Transient and permanent board at reasonable rates, Carriages in connection with the House.

R. N. LOWRANCE.

Oct 19, 1876 Notice to Contractors.

THE Contract for Repairing EARLE'S
BRIDGE, at Shallow Ford, on Seneca
River, will be let to the lowest bidder at the
Bridge on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Good and sufficient sureties will be required, and the Commissioners
reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
O. H. P. FANT,
S. BROWN,
JOHN C. GANTT,
County Commissioners

County Commissioners. April 5, 1877

"Administrator's Sale. WILL, as Administrator of Jeremials of April next, at the late residence of de ceased, his entire Personal Estate, consisting of one Mule, Corn, Fodder, Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, and other property.

Terms of sale cash.
REUBEN CLINKSCALES, Adm'r. March 29, 1877 Notice to Debtors. A LL persons indebted to Messrs. J. B. Moore & Bros. are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same at once,

or they will incur the risk of paying costs.

If properly secured I will give time until
15th October next.

JOSEPH N. BROWN, Assignee. R. M. WRIGHT,

Contractor and Builder of Country Here young men can be prepared for Col-lege, if desired. Board can be had, in good Suburban and Village Houses. PLAIN and FANCY WORK executed in families, at seven dollars per month, exclusive of washing and lights. Rates of Tuition are as follows:

R. M. WRIGHT, March 29, 1877 Garden Seeds.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of D. M. Ferry's Garden Seeds and Early Rose Potatoes Hardware.

A GOOD LOT of Shelf Hardware, Iron,
Steel, Plows, Plow Irons, Hoes, Pots,
Ovens and Spiders for sale low by
A. B. TOWERS. Hats and Clothing.

A FEW of those Cheap Hats, and a few Coats, Pants and Vests at and below cost for cash.

A. B. TOWERS. March 29, 1877